





AS "NEMESIS" OF HER OWN  
POLITICS OF A WEEK.

THE CANDIDATES GATHER IN  
BLAIRSVILLE.

Judge Brown will be in the field  
The Legislative Race Cases in  
Court.

BLAIRSVILLE, Ga., April 13.—[Special.]—  
Union has been on the qui vive this week.

The regular term of the superior court and the  
fact that it was thought the trial of Frank  
Swaine for the murder of Rev. John H. Lance  
would take place brought out the entire popu-

lance of the town. The trial was held in the  
courtroom of the superior court, and the  
proceedings were of great interest.

On Thursday Hon. W. J. Northern spoke to  
a large crowd from the front of the Butts  
hotel. He seems to be strong with mountaineers  
as well as elsewhere, and if the signs don't  
fail he will carry this county.

Judge Brown will be in the field.  
The legislative race cases in court.

Judge James R. Brown, while not formally  
in the field for congress, this district, ad-  
dressed a large and enthusiastic audience in  
the courthouse Wednesday. He delivered  
one of his strong and characteristic speeches,  
and should be concluded to enter the race in  
Union. He will find a strong following.

Hon. Carter Tate was here shaking hands  
with the boys, and while he made no address,  
he nevertheless got in some good work, and  
his following in this county is strong, and the  
one who gets the delegation will find in him a  
fellow worthy of his steel.

The legislative race is in a chaotic state.  
This is Union's time for senator, and either  
McD. Caldwell, W. E. Candler or A. J. Ledford  
will wear the senatorial toga.

Mr. Caldwell formerly represented the dis-  
trict, and is a strong man; as to Candler, every-  
body knows "Buck," and as a more efficient man  
than he would be hard to find. Mr. Ledford  
is a young man of sterling worth, the head of  
the law firm of Caldwell, Ledford & Co. The  
senate would be honored by his presence.

The house is scarcely spoken of yet, but the  
possibilities are that Hon. T. J. Burr may enter  
the field, and should he do so, he has never been  
beaten before our people.

CASES IN COURT.  
The court adjourned Wednesday evening to  
meet again this Monday in May, when the  
trial of Frank Swaine and Newt Swaine, Jr., for  
the murder of John H. Wood, will take place.

The evidence being entirely circumstantial,  
and the case being one of the most interesting  
of the season, the trial will be well attended.

Public opinion is very high against the ac-  
cused; the prevailing opinion is that they are  
guilty, and it will be very hard for them to pull  
themselves out of the predicament.

THE PEOPLE AROUND BLUE RIDGE  
Are discussing the Men Who Are Seeking  
Their Favor.

BLUE RIDGE, Ga., April 13.—[Special.]—The po-  
litical pot has begun to boil in this section, and  
our people are beginning to express themselves  
regarding the different candidates.

Northern is a decided favorite for governor. His  
strength over the state, as shown by The Con-  
stitution, compared with the other gentlemen who  
may have a chance in the connection, has added  
greatly to his strength here.

It is generally conceded that Carter Tate is the  
man to beat in this section. He is a strong  
man, and has a large following.

Judge Brown can bring to bear the powers that  
have controlled Georgia politics for many years.  
He is a strong man, and has a large following.

A greater interest is being shown in this section  
in the legislative race than heretofore. Ex-  
cuse me, but I am sure that the people will  
likely choose for a seat in the house from Towns  
county.

AN OLD MALE ACADEMY.  
The People Interested in Its Re-organiza-  
tion.

WASHINGTON, Ga., April 13.—[Special.]—The  
people here are discussing a thorough re-  
organization of their male academy. The  
academy is one of the best in the state, and  
the trustees holding office and owning the school  
property under an act of the legislature dated  
1878.

Its reconstruction has been delayed  
through a division of sentiment in regard to  
public schools. The academy is a fine building,  
and it is believed that this is one of the  
best situations for a male school of high  
grade in Georgia. The free library  
would be a great addition to the academy,  
and it is believed that it could not be much  
more convenient if in the same house, and  
adjacent to a very fine collection of books and  
charts for reference.

The Mink Run Down.  
For several weeks, April 13.—[Special.]—The  
mink have been missing their chickens. They would  
go and could not learn where or when until  
they were caught up with the thief. An old  
mink had taken lodging under a tree, and had  
raised a family of four little minks. All hands  
got into the mink. Not Windsor with an  
older one. Mrs. Windsor, the mink's wife, the  
cook with the battling stick, the mink's  
boys and girls with sticks and clubs. After  
chasing old mummy mink one-half mile to the  
 creek, and successfully bringing her down  
with his mink. They then returned and  
pulled down the barn and killed the young  
minks.

Protracted Meeting at Gayton.  
GAYTON, Ga., April 13.—[Special.]—The  
protracted services at the Methodist church  
have been in progress all the week. The at-  
tendance has been very large, and the daily  
devotions made upon the members and the  
public with their daily duties. The pastor,  
Rev. J. E. Way, is being assisted by Rev. T.  
Christman, the visiting pastor of the Sa-  
vannah district; Rev. T. D. Strickland, of the  
Springfield circuit; Rev. J. C. Griner, of the  
North Georgia conference, but now lo-  
cated at Gayton on account of ill health.

Forest Fires in Ellingham.  
GAYTON, Ga., April 13.—[Special.]—The  
very dry season in this section have again  
started the forest fires. On Friday a very  
destructive fire broke out near Three-and-a-half  
Central railroad, and swept over the country  
miles. Much timber and fencing were de-  
stroyed.

It was finally stopped on the plantation of  
B. J. Cuthbert, a prominent Central railroad  
official. These fires occur so often that it is  
thought that they are started by designing per-  
sons, and people are now discussing plans to  
prevent such a recurrence.

A fire broke out on the plantation of  
burning of the forest. Some think it should be  
made a criminal offense to set fire to the woods  
in the absence of proper restrictions.

MARSHALLVILLE'S ENTERPRISE.  
The Center of the Great Fruit Region of  
Georgia.

MARSHALLVILLE, Ga., April 13.—[Special.]—  
The Marshallville Manufacturing and Im-  
provement company has just been organized.

Maximum capital one hundred thousand dol-  
lars; ten per cent of which has been paid in as  
the law requires, and an organization perfected,  
with the following board of directors: W. H.  
Felton, J. W. Frederick, L. O. Niles, J. H.  
Pharr, B. T. Moore, I. F. Murphy and Felder  
Frederick. They already have in view the  
building of a ten thousand dollar hotel.

The chief object of the improvement com-  
pany will be to encourage the establishment of  
small industries, or even large manufacturing  
plants, by donating lots, or taking stocks, or both, in  
such industries as promise well.

CANNING FACTORY WANTED.  
A canning factory is very much wanted here,  
and a small association has been organized to  
any one who will locate on here. It is the  
place for it—labor is cheap, primeval forest  
near by, and fruit and vegetables "world with-  
out end."

A SAWMILL.  
A small sawmill that could "put down" in  
various places for 200,000 feet of lumber would  
pay well. Lumber is in great demand.

NATURAL HARD WOODS.  
In abundance, hickory, oak, gum, beech, ash,  
poplar, immense white oaks, iron wood, and  
tulip, the best tray-wood in the south, are all  
here, and to be had for the asking almost.

SEVENTY-FIVE CARLOADS OF PEACHES.  
In spite of the cold, which in various places  
has proven so disastrous to fruit, it is esti-  
mated Marshallville will ship seventy-five car-  
loads of peaches, which, in view of the short  
crop, will probably bring \$150,000.

In the neighborhood of Marshallville are  
planted 1,300 or 1,500 acres of peach trees,  
all of which will be bearing in two years.

Smoking and sawing mills have been seen at  
this hour, 11 p. m., like camp-fires, built that  
the smoke may keep away the dreaded frost  
from the peach.

Montezuma to the Front.  
From the Montezuma Record.  
Arrangements have been perfected by which  
the machinery of the Montezuma mill will be  
within the next thirty days.

The machinery has been ordered shipped  
here within the next thirty days. The Montezuma  
investments will proceed at once to erect a  
suitable building at some convenient point in  
this section to place the machinery early in the  
season, when ice will be manufactured at the rate  
of five tons or more per day. We will be pre-  
pared to sell ice cheaper than any ice company in  
Georgia. Our water is perfect and pure as the  
nectar of gods, and our ice will be without a  
doubt the best in the state.

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doubt the best in the state.

THE BUTLER VARIETY WORKS.  
The Butler variety works outfit, complete, has  
been purchased and will be controlled by a stock  
company. A good substantial building will be con-  
structed in this section, with capacity increased,  
and will be placed for sale. One dollar and fifty cents  
handles, hoe helms, fruit crates, barrels and all  
kinds of furniture, and many and various things  
which will be sold at a low price.

Planning and variety mills will also be attached,  
which will be prepared to make every conceivable  
thing necessary for house ornaments and house  
building.

JOHN'S DYSPEPTIC NIXER COMPANY.  
A chert mine and a large chert mine, complete,  
has been purchased and will be controlled by a stock  
company. A good substantial building will be con-  
structed in this section, with capacity increased,  
and will be placed for sale. One dollar and fifty cents  
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THE CASTING OF LOTS.  
A STATEMENT CONCERNING JOHN  
WESLEY REFERRED TO.

Rev. Dr. W. P. Harrison Admits that John  
Wesley Cast Lots, But It Was Not in the  
Sense of Modern Lotteries.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION.—In THE CONSTITUTION  
of the 7th instant I find the following  
statement:

"A century ago, and later, the best and wisest  
Chapman, John Wesley, held Bishop  
Jenner's opinions, so far as lotteries were con-  
cerned, and patronized them openly."

If Bishop Jenner's opinions are correctly  
stated, and I do not question that they are, I  
must be allowed to say that John Wesley  
never endorsed any views or sentiments that  
he could be considered in any manner.

Believing that you have been misled in this  
matter, allow me to say, in the most emphatic  
manner, that John Wesley never endorsed or  
patronized anything resembling a modern lot-  
tery. Not one fact of his life, not one line  
of his writings can be brought forward to sus-  
tain Bishop Jenner's views on the subject of  
lotteries.

John Wesley did believe, and for many  
years he openly practiced, a system of appeal  
to the Divine Providence by means of "the  
casting of lots." But this is a very different  
thing from the "lottery" of modern times.

John Wesley's "casting of lots" had nothing  
whatever to do with the buying or selling of  
tickets, or the distribution of prizes in money,  
or anything that was of pecuniary value. I  
will explain Mr. Wesley's method of "casting  
a lot," and the reasons he gave for the practice.

In the XVI. chapter, 33d verse of the  
Book of Proverbs, are these words: "Let  
lot be cast; and whosoever shall be found  
therein, he shall be the Lord's." But the  
small disposing thereof is of the Lord's.

The belief that the higher  
powers would answer questions of duty and  
experiences by means of "the lot" was general  
in the earliest times of pagan antiquity. Hence  
the practice of casting lots was common to  
Christianity, and afterwards the same uses  
were made of the Bible. Seeking an answer  
from a divine source, the inquirer took the  
book of Virgil's poems, or the bible, or the  
Book of Proverbs, and drew a lot, and the  
answer was given.

This was Mr. Wesley's practice for many  
years, for which he did not escape the criti-  
cism of some of his wisest and best friends.  
"At some rare times," he says in the eighth  
volume of his works, "I have been in great  
distress of soul, or in utter uncertainty  
as to what to do in an important case, which  
required a speedy determination, and I have  
opened the Bible, and I have cast lots, and  
I have received from that distress, or directed  
to that uncertainty, a speedy and happy  
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LEGAL SALES.  
SHERIFF'S TAX SALES FOR MAY, 1890.—WILL  
S. be sold before the courthouse door, in the  
city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first  
day of May, 1890, within the legal hours of sale,  
the following property, to-wit: the same being  
sold under and by virtue of a writ issued by  
Stewart, T. C., for the county of Fulton, con-  
taining the same for the year 1889.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Court-  
land street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining  
the property of Hill and Holstein, part of land  
No. 81, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., con-  
taining 100 feet more or less; as the property of  
Reuben Arnold, trustee.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Cain  
street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the  
property of Boscher, Moushous, part of land  
No. 81, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., con-  
taining 100 feet more or less; as the property of  
Mrs. M. R. Austin.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Ran-  
dolph street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining  
the property of Hill and Holstein, part of land  
No. 19, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., con-  
taining 100 feet more or less; as the property of  
Akors & Hurt.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Tannal  
street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the  
property of Cox and James, part of land No. 81,  
14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing  
100 feet more or less; as the property of John An-  
derson, agent.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Cain  
street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the  
property of Hill and Holstein, part of land No. 81,  
14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing  
100 feet more or less; as the property of Susan  
Anderson, colored.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Court-  
land street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining  
the property of Hill and Holstein, part of land  
No. 81, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., con-  
taining 100 feet more or less; as the property of  
James P. Bellenger.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Cain  
street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the  
property of Hill and Holstein, part of land No. 81,  
14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing  
100 feet more or less; as the property of Mrs. Jane Kennedy.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Ran-  
dolph street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining  
the property of Hill and Holstein, part of land  
No. 19, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., con-  
taining 100 feet more or less; as the property of  
Ernest P. Kell.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Haynes  
street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the  
property of Ligon and Gifford, part of land No. 81,  
14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing  
100 feet more or less; as the property of C. M.  
Leupke.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Ber-  
rien street, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining  
the property of Ryals and Woodward, part of land  
No. 81, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., con-  
taining 100 feet more or less; as the property of  
Samuel Mullikin estate.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Moon  
street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining  
the property of Hart and Allen, part of land No. 81,  
14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing  
100 feet more or less; as the property of J. J.  
McMahon.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Grant  
and Higgins streets, in the 3d ward of Atlanta,  
adjoining the property of Savelle and Cooper, part  
of land No. 81, 14th district of Fulton county,  
Ga., containing 100 feet more or less; as the property  
of John McMichael.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Alley  
street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the  
property of Hill and Holstein, part of land No. 81,  
14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing  
100 feet more or less; as the property of  
James P. Bellenger.

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## THE CONSTITUTION.

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SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 14, 1890.

## New England in the South.

Hand to hand, shoulder to shoulder, in the most perfect union that ever reconciled two once embittered and divided sections of our common country, the people of New England are working with the people of the south. They have come, they are coming, to us from her far bleak hills and valleys, not as travelers of a day, impelled by curiosity, not seeking to revive the memories of our battle-fields, looking for blood-stains upon the white breasts of the daisies that cover the graves of war; but they have come forgiving and forgetful, even as we have forgiven and forgot in the new life which has dawned on us, in the new conditions which surround us, and have cast their lots with us for the upbuilding of the south, whose wealth has wooed them, whose unlimited resources give such rare promise of rich rewards. And while a few of their brethren, who have only seen the south as the old south of the war, pictured with prejudice in the columns of a partisan press, remain at home and preach dull sectional sermons to us, these, wiser in their day and generation, with coats off and sleeves rolled up, are toiling side by side with southern men in prosperous southern cities.

A paper lies on our exchange table, "The New England City Record." It is not a great newspaper, such as the journals published in the old New England, but it does not come from that part of the country, it is nearer home than that. In the valleys of Dade county, Georgia, as if "by a stroke of the enchanter's wand," a new city of the north has risen, and at its christening, in southern dew and sunlight, this name was given it by the men who made it. It is a model New England City, where northern brains and capital abound, where northern men have found a home and northern energy and enterprise are doing wonders; they are tearing down the rocks and turning the sod of the fertile valleys; they are delving in the mines, and bringing the golden secrets of their depths to light; they are building up and brightening the whole country; and the whirl of their factories, the roar of their furnaces, the shrill sound of their steam whistles will yet be heard in the cities of the far north and bring still greater colonies to the south.

A New England city in the south! And still there are people who think the war is going on; who think that every mighty blast which rends a rock and lays bare its silver veins is ominous with wrath, and that the roar of cannon tramped upon them! who spend their lives in theorizing over so-called southern problems, while their brethren are growing up and getting rich with the new south, where they find no problems at all.

The good that this yankee city in the north Georgia hills will do for the south—the good the south will do for it—cannot be estimated. It is bound to be of benefit, not only to the men who control it, but to every southern man, for from its hills and valleys will go out a fraternalizing influence which will bring us into closer touch and union with the old New England cities that know so little of us.

But these northern cities are blossoming everywhere in the south, and more especially in Georgia. We strike hands with northern men wherever we go; we find them by the hundreds in Tallapoosa; we find a model yankee city in Demorest; we hear the whirl of their engines in the mills of Columbus; we meet them in great numbers camped in the iron fields of Georgia, laying off new towns, that seem to spring up in a night; in long excursion trains from the north, the east and west, they come to us daily, and come to stay. All over the south they are building cities of their own, mingling with us in business, so that it is hard to tell the northern from the southern man in this great union of interests. They find no race problems, no problems of any sort; they find business only, and they become busy themselves.

Let them go on with the work of city-building in the south. There is plenty of room for them, and a right royal welcome for all! We want to make this country a new south indeed, as well as name; and we want our northern friends to help us in the work, and still by their presence and co-operation to cement the ties which bind us together as brothers all, and citizens of one common country!

## A Literary Free Lance.

The first complete edition of the works of Walter Bagehot, both the Boston critics not a little.

Even in Boston it is admitted that Bagehot was a strong and original thinker, and that his writings are classic. But his style—how can it be forgiven?

We may talk about Carlyle's long, loose, rough sentences, but Bagehot defied the commonest rules of syntax. His political, economic and literary articles are so vigorous and suggestive that they will not be allowed to perish, but of all great writers he was certainly one of the most careless.

The literary editor of the Boston Advertiser speaks admirably of Bagehot, and yet handles him with gloves off. It seems that the Englishman wrote an illegible hand. He never corrected his proofs. He credited his own sayings to other men, and appropriated the sentences of other writers, and mangled his quotations. His syntax was simply impossible. In a word, he murdered grammar.

times deliberately wrote bad grammar to make his meaning clearer.

Mr. Bagehot was familiar with the rules of English grammar. He could rattle off everything contained in the school grammars and works on rhetoric, but he laughed at their teachings. He paid some attention to his moods, but left his sentences to the mercy of chance, and his verbs had no certainty of agreeing with his nouns in number and person, and his personal pronouns kicked out of the traces by singular and plural relations.

The popularity of this man's writings shows that grammar is not everything. Tried by some of the severe standards of today the authors of the Elizabethan era would be under the ban, including Shakespeare himself.

Our language is as yet in its formative stage. Perhaps Bagehot was the forerunner of a school of writers who, taking the position that ours is a grammarless tongue, will arrange their words to suit themselves, without a thought of the perturbed ghost of Lindley Murray.

Bagehot's example possibly points the way to a literary revolution.

## A Grand Career.

The name of Samuel J. Randall recalls the days of Jefferson and Jackson.

All his life long he was a democrat and a statesman of the old school. He began life with a common school education, and at an early age started out to earn his own living.

The young man's integrity, ability and strictly business methods attracted attention. His career was not meteoric. He did not leap to the top of the ladder, but went up by slow degrees. First, his neighbors sent him to the city council. Then he went to the state senate. When the war broke out he entered the union army as a private. He was only an orderly sergeant when he was sent to congress from the first Pennsylvania district.

In congress Mr. Randall did not push his way to the front. Sheer merit made him a leader. He was called upon to lead a forlorn hope—and apparently helpless minority, but his splendid abilities made him equal to any emergency. In the speaker's chair and on the floor of the house he was always a tower of strength to his party. He would have been the democratic nominee for president in 1880, but he was devoted to Tilden, and would do nothing for himself.

From first to last, he has been a man of granite, immovable when standing for the right, incorruptible and stainless when surrounded by spoilsmen, a pillar of the republic, and a terror to its enemies.

During his thirty years' of public service many of his associates have grown rich. But Mr. Randall remained a poor man. In all things he proved himself an honest and true man. Duty was his guiding star, and he did not hesitate at times to advocate methods which were unpopular with his party. Now that his career is ended his friends and opponents bring to the statesman and the citizen as he was. Such a man needs no monument to perpetuate his name and fame, but his fellow-countrymen will build him one, and his virtues and deeds will live in the history of the land he loved so well.

## Republican Conspiracies.

It was announced recently that nine thousand republicans failed to vote in the municipal elections of Ohio.

Curiously enough the organs do not make much of a fuss over the matter. They deplore it, but they bring forward no charges. They do not declare, for instance, that the democrats of Ohio have bulldozed the republicans, or kept them away from the polls by "force, fraud and intimidation."

When nine thousand republicans remain away from the polls in Georgia or any other southern state the case is quite different. The organs have a theory that a republican negro never tires of voting, and that if he fails to cast his ballot it is because "force, fraud and intimidation" intervene and do their perfect work. This is a theory calculated to make politics interesting and keep the pot a-bubbling.

The Courier-Journal catching hold of this situation, shows that nearly three million votes were suppressed in republican states in 1880, the conspiracy extending all over the north. We commend these figures to the organs.

## An Attack Upon Mr. Russell.

When the Hon. W. E. Russell returned to Boston from his southern trip he embraced the first opportunity to describe the situation down this way as he saw it.

Mr. Russell told his people just what other fair witnesses have told them. He said that the negroes were well treated here, and that northern men were not ostracized, and that they enjoyed freedom of speech.

These reasonable statements were confirmed in Boston, the other day, by the testimony of several reputable colored preachers and teachers who went from the south to speak in that city. They were also emphasized by the hearty endorsement of the Boston Globe, the most widely circulated daily in New England.

Under these circumstances it is difficult to account for the reckless course of Zion's Herald in making a savage attack upon Mr. Russell. With all the evidence against its side of the question, this so-called religious organ repeats the old charges of the south-haters, and stands by them. It intimates that Mr. Russell was banqueting, flattered and hoodwinked by the southerners, and that he was stuffed with falsehoods by his entertainers. It says that he did not get his ideas of the treatment of the colored people from the negroes of Atlanta, but from the whites, and that he did not ask the northern men of Atlanta for their experience in the matter of social ostracism.

All this is malignant enough, but Zion's Herald goes on to say that it could point to certain northern residents of Atlanta who would testify that they were denied freedom of speech, and that when they exercised it they suffered socially, and in a business way.

We must deal gently with the glibly apostles who mangle the religious thought of their people. But a few questions are in order. After charging Mr. Russell with falsely representing the southern situation, will Zion's Herald say that Bishop Turner and the Rev. Mr. Dixon, the two southern negroes who recently spoke in Boston, were equally untruthful in their statements? Will it say that Editor Taylor, of the Globe, misrepresented the situation? Will it publish the opinions and the names of the north-

ern men in Atlanta alluded to in its attack upon Mr. Russell?

To the casual observer the Herald appears to be discrediting en masse all the witnesses on the southern side of the question, and vouching for those whose testimony suits its peculiar views.

It is all right. People north and south know Zion's Herald tolerably well. They know its record as a frenzied south-hater in the past, and they know what to expect from it. The southern people will always be willing to stand anything from such a paper, so long as it does not take the shape of friendship. If it will never let its damning indorsement blight us, our people will be satisfied.

## Southern Expositions.

The latest and the most promising scheme for bringing the national and the industrial resources of this section to the attention of the country is a proposition to hold, in one of the great northern cities, in 1891, an exposition made up of southern exhibits.

This scheme, as we understand it, has been suggested and will be set on foot by progressive southern manufacturers. One of the projectors is quoted as saying that the people of the south propose to make a northern pilgrimage, carrying the products of the soil, mines, factories and forests to show what the south is doing.

Such an exposition, well organized so as to cover the entire industrial south in all departments, and fairly well managed, would do a great deal of good. If it is organized at all, it should be on a scale proportioned to its importance. By thus invading the north with an exhibition of its products and resources, the south would attract the attention of thousands of capitalists and investors who have neither the time nor the inclination to visit the various local exhibitions that are held annually in the south.

Meanwhile, as a sort of forerunner, we desire to call attention to the Piedmont exposition, which will be held in Atlanta this fall. This will not be in the nature of an experiment. Those who have charge of it have become experts in the art of managing affairs of this kind. The last exposition, which was a tremendous success in every way, will be surpassed in every department by the one that is to be held this fall. The exhibits will cover every branch of southern industrial progress, and every product of soil, mine, factory and forest will be represented. In fine, the whole south will be on exhibition under one tent, as the phrase goes, and the show will be better worth seeing than any that has ever been held in the country.

## The Cotton Movement.

The New York Financial Chronicle, in its weekly review of the cotton movement for the week ending Friday evening, says the total receipts have reached 23,570 bales, against 34,377 bales last week and 41,005 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1889, 5,632,008 bales, against 5,313,744 bales for the same period of 1888-9, showing an increase of 318,864 bales.

The exports for the week reach a total of 49,400 bales, of which 27,061 were to Great Britain, 1,410 to France and 20,989 to the rest of the continent. The total sales for forward delivery are 102,200 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up 1,809 bales, including 289 for export and 1,589 for consumption.

The imports into continental ports have been 73,000 bales. There is an increase in the cotton in sight of 270,932 bales, as compared with the same date of 1889, an increase of 75,442 bales, as compared with the corresponding date of 1888, and an increase of 39,272 bales, as compared with 1887.

The old interior stocks have decreased during the week 10,253 bales, and are 25,571 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts at the same towns have been 3,449 bales less than the same week last year, and since September 1 the receipts at all the towns are 30,716 bales more than for the same time in 1888-9.

The total receipts from the plantations since September 1, 1889, are 5,719,109 bales; in 1888-89 were 5,417,148 bales; and in 1887-88 were 5,374,039 bales. Although the receipts at the outports for the past week were 23,570 bales, the actual movement from plantations was only 3,549 bales, the balance being taken from the stocks of the interior towns. Last year the receipts from the plantations for the same week were 20,969 bales, and for 1889 they were 14,733 bales.

The increase in the amount in sight as compared with last year is 289,845 bales, the excess as compared with 1887-88 is 308,380 bales, and the gain over 1886-87 reaches 750,344 bales.

The Chronicle says the speculation in cotton for future delivery at New York developed some strength during the first half of the week under review. The Liverpool market was closed, and it seemed to be anticipated that it would open after the Easter holidays at some advance over the prices of the previous week. Hence a notable absence of buyers.

On Saturday reports of bad planting weather caused a share of attention to be turned to the next crop. On Tuesday August options resumed the lead in volume of transactions, and showed more strength than any other month. The advance on Tuesday was due wholly to speculative manipulation.

On Wednesday the Liverpool report disappointed the bulls, and prices declined slightly. The dealer spot market eased the early months to receive more attention, while the return of favorable planting weather at the south caused the next crop to be quite neglected.

On Thursday a slightly firmer opening in response to a stronger Liverpool report was followed by great dullness, although the crop movement was quite small. Friday there was more activity, and this crop made a small advance, the next trading partially in the improvement. Liverpool advices were stronger, the crop movement small, and the two influences brought out a demand to cover contracts which caused the advance.

The fact that April and August options brought the same prices caused a good deal of exchanging from the spring to the summer months, the bulls thus practically getting their holdings carried for nothing. Cotton on the spot was marked up one-sixteenth of a cent on Tuesday, although business was almost at a standstill.

The Chronicle's telegraphic advices from the south indicate that the weather has been quite favorable as a rule. In a large part of the cotton belt the weather has been dry, and where rain has fallen the precipitation

has been light. Outside of the flooded districts preparations for the next crop are generally making good headway.

Mr. Edmunds will be a great senator when he begins to represent the Swedes who have been hired to settle in Vermont.

The eastern organs are beginning to feel somewhat shaky on the free coinage business. They may as well submit to the inevitable. The free coinage of silver is bound to come.

The Brazilian government has employed specialists to frame a new constitution. This is a new idea. It leaves the people out of the question altogether.

JAY GOULD suggests that he isn't as unwell as people think he is.

GENERAL SHERMAN admits that he sometimes spins yarns. Well, yes. He declared that Waco Hampton burned Columbia, and then admitted that he made the charge in order to injure Hampton in South Carolina.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

FERDINAND WARD, once a millionaire banker, but now a convict in a New York prison, has another cup of woe pressed to his lips the other day. It was hard enough for this man accustomed to luxury to be toiling among rough outlaws, but when the news was that he had been hanged completely. Even the grim wardens respected the prisoner's grief, and did what they could for him. Mrs. Ward remained her husband's one faithful supporter. She had been true to the last, and it added another pang to the agony of death to die without him at her side.

THE RICHMOND STATE SAYS: When Daniel M. Fox, who died a short time ago, was mayor of Philadelphia, one of his policemen was on the street when he saw one of the citizens who had been indicted for assault and battery on an officer. The "cop" testified as follows: "I saw that 'ere mon sittin' on Sam Randall's steps when I was a walkin' by his house. 'You are settin' on Sam Randall's steps, is he?' sez I. 'That's it, sez he. 'Is his steps any better than no other mon's.' 'Hey, sez I, 'phat's that ye be after sayin'? Gitt off on Sam Randall's steps, sez I, and when he sez he'll not, I fetched him a whack on the ear with me club an' run him in. 'But how about the assault?' the judge asked. 'Sure, Yer Honor, an' that was it. He insulted Sam Randall an' I run him in yer honor.'"

AN ARKANSAS professor married an heiress and got drunk on the wedding trip. When he became sufficiently sober to know anything he found that his disgraced bride had flown back to the paternal roof-tree. The following brief, but pointed, correspondence ensued: "My Dearest Ducky Darling—Please, where are my clothes?" She answered: "Your clothes are where you left them, and I am where you found me. You may succeed in recovering your duds, but you can't get me any more. I am going to stay with dad hereafter." The lady did not seem to take into consideration the fact that some men get intoxicated by the great strokes of fortune. If this had occurred to her perhaps she would have felt flattered by the size and duration of her husband's spree.

## GLIMPSES OF GEORGIA.

The editor of the Alpharetta Free Press extends this invitation to the public: "Come in and see our specimens of iron ore and gold." There are no calls on delinquent subscribers in that paper.

The Hartwell Sun seems to be on a tidal wave of prosperity. The editor says: "As this seems to be a day of brag and bluster with newspapers, we will remark that if our circulation continues to increase we will have to run our power press twice as fast as usual, even if we have to hire two niggers to do it."

The Southwest Georgian, published at Cairo, is a new venture in journalism. It is a neat seven column folio, and Mr. J. B. White is editor.

A number of Georgia editors announce that they have discovered gold in their neighborhood, just as if this was a strange discovery for an editor to make.

The Brunswick Times has one of the finest editorial rooms in the state. The floor is covered with Brussels carpet, the walls papered with fresh excelsior, oil paintings by local artists stare at you from the four corners of the room, the furniture is made of the best Georgia pine, the cuspidors are bound in purple and bronzed railroad spikes answer the purpose of door-knobs. Editor Brannan is scrupulously neat as to everything around him; the members of his staff all wear high standing collars, patent leather boots, and part their hair one way.

## "Tip to the Top Notes."

From the Adairville, Ga., Ledger.  
Under Clark Howell's management the old CONSTITUTION is staying right up to the top notch.

## FARM AND ALLIANCE NOTES.

—Some mistake has been made in regard to the time and place of the next quarterly meeting of the Georgia Farmers' Alliance. It will be held at Rotherwood next Wednesday.

—A grand mass meeting of all the Thomas county alliances is to be held at the courthouse on May 1st for the purpose of taking definite action on the question of the strike of argyle in his cabinet and grano factory. It is asserted by the foreman on the farm of the late Hon. Primus Jones, that the first bale of cotton this year will come from that farm. He says that the example and methods of the Joneses are being strictly followed on that farm.

—The alliance of Lumpkin county, the Dahlonga Nugget says, has a relief fund for the benefit of the families of deceased members. Each member of the order voluntarily obligates himself to pay the sum of one dollar to the relatives of deceased members in good standing. This fund amounts to a right nice little sum, and could not be used for a better purpose.

## "Can't be Done."

From the Blue Ridge, Ga., Post.  
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION'S editorial page cannot be beaten by any paper in the south. The truth is, THE CONSTITUTION can't be done in any way.

## POLITICS IN THE STATE.

—Warrenton Clipper: Captain Jim Battle, of Barnett, authorizes us to announce that he will make the race for the legislature and expect his friends to take care of him.

—Dawson Journal: It is certainly Terrell county's time to name the senator from this district, and the Journal believes Hon. O. B. Stevens will be the man.

—Herald County Banner: His honor, Judge Harris, will soon step down from the judicial bench, in order to make a fight in the next congressional campaign.

—Lee County News: It is rumored in these parts that Mr. J. T. Ferguson, of Ferguson, in this county, will be a candidate for senatorship honors from the 10th senatorial district. There are other possible candidates, and the race promises to be a lively one.

—Elberton Star: We have seen it stated in several papers in the state that Colonel Major, of this county, would probably be in the race for a seat in the legislature. Colonel Major has made no authoritative announcement as yet.

—Policies are reported to be warming up considerably in Chatahoocnee county. There are four candidates in the field for representative, Messrs. John King, E. J. Wynn, W. A. Sapp and Ben J. Wyatt. The three-cornered senatorial race remains unchanged, the candidates being Hon. LaFayette Harp, Colonel A. D. Harp and Hon. J. F. C. McKee.

—Oglethorpe Echo: White primaries seem to be the choice not only in this county but the state over.

—The LaGrange Graphic is bringing Hon. Seth Tatum to the front for senator from that district.

selecting a good man to represent Macon county in the next general assembly.

—Yancy Carter is announced a candidate for the legislature from Hart county.

—Colonel James Barrett, a brainy farmer of Richmond, is said to be one of the settled representatives from that county to the next legislature.

—Bowersville Union: We have just learned that our most esteemed editor, John H. McGill, of the Hartwell Sun, is announced as a candidate for representative of the county of Hart.

—The Eagle understands that William a recent visit to Gainesville, Colonel Candler reiterated his determination to retire, after his present term in congress, from public life, and devote himself to building up the material interests of Gainesville and northeast Georgia.

—Oglethorpe Echo: We sought an interview with Dr. J. G. Gibson the other day in reference to his candidacy for congress. While he declined to say anything definitely for publication he left the impression that he would not enter the race.

—It is said that the Farmers' Alliance will have a candidate in the eighth district for congress, and Colonel James M. Smith, the large and successful farmer of Oglethorpe county, is spoken of for the nomination.

## Complete in All Respects.

From the Lithonia, Ga., New Era.  
Every department of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is complete, but no department is more interesting than the state news.

## THE CONSTITUTION CYCLOPEDIA.

What Has Become of Rigby?  
EDITORS CONSTITUTION: What has become of Thomas Hughes's town of Rigby? What is the present cause of the place?

The most reliable information accessible is to the effect that Rigby has a population of 350 people. The business of the village is done by three stores and a butcher shop. The total capital invested in business there, according to what appears to be reliable information, is not over ten or fifteen thousand dollars.

There is a striking difference between Thomas Hughes's experiment at town building and scores of other experiments made by Americans in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia.

The English idea, as Mr. Hughes has illustrated it, does not seem to be a success, but the Georgia idea, the Alabama idea, the Tennessee idea and the New England idea of town building have all been successfully applied to southern soil.

President of the Girls' Industrial School.  
MADISON, Ga., April 18.—Editors Constitution: Please be kind enough to let me know through your paper who has been appointed to be president of the Girls' Industrial School at Milledgeville?

He asked the address of the president and what will be required of a girl who wishes to attend the school.

SUBSCRIBER.  
Hon. W. V. Atkinson, of Newnan, Ga., who introduced the bill to establish the school.

Gladstone's Measures.  
MILLIGAN, Tenn., April 8.—Editors Constitution: Please answer the following questions in your next issue:

1. What is the Irish land bill?  
2. The disestablishment of the Irish church?  
3. The settlement of difficulties with the United States by the Geneva conference?

These are bills introduced by Gladstone some several years ago. Very respectfully,  
READING ROOM.

1. The Irish land bill introduced in parliament by Mr. Gladstone was intended to relieve the distress in Ireland by giving the tenants a chance to buy the land on which they lived. The plan was that the government should buy the land from the landlords and let the annual rent of the tenants be paid to the government as an installment on the purchase. Thus, if the annual rent were four per cent on the estimated value of the property, it would take twenty-five years rent to pay for the land. The tenant was also to pay the government interest on the money advanced at the current rate of the Bank of England. By an equation of payments on the annual installment, the tenant would have twelve and a half years' interest to pay.

2. The disestablishment of the Irish church was a measure in Ireland a state church of Protestant faith. Its bishops sat in the house of lords, and the church in Ireland owned sixteen millions of property, though Mr. McCarthy says there were three million in Ireland five Roman Catholics to one Protestant, and while ministers of the state church preached offences to not more than a half dozen communicants, the Catholics, who within a short distance would be surrounded by eager crowds of worshippers who were unable to reach the interior. Sidney Smith recalls the Irish state church the greatest absurdity of modern times, and asserts that thrusting it upon the Irish people who were Catholics from early times has caused the loss of a million lives from pestilence and famine.

3. The movement for the disestablishment of the Irish church began in March, 1868, and Gladstone took part in the debate, asserting that the time had come for disestablishment. Up to this dictum the mover of the first resolutions, John Maguire, had not intended going so far, but he was more radical than his measure to make way for more radical resolutions by Mr. Gladstone. Stanley's amendment, seeking delay only, was defeated after a debate in which Mr. Gladstone spoke on the fourth night. Disraeli, then prime minister, announced that an appeal would be taken to the people, and parliament was soon dissolved. The liberals were victorious and Gladstone was prime minister, with John Bright and others in the cabinet. Disraeli was defeated, and the disestablishment was carried after a long debate, and was somewhat delayed by the house of lords; but when John Bright, in his blunt way, declared that it might be the worse for the peers if they obstructed the measure, the debate soon came to an end. Lord Derby, then about twenty years of age, made the significant prediction that if the Irish church were disestablished the English church would follow. These words now seem prophetic.

The movement for the disestablishment of the Irish church was left over only because the Irish home rule question was so urgent that all other reforms had to give way to it.

The government dealt liberally with the officers of the disestablished church, and vested interests were fully provided for.

3. The Geneva conference was instituted to settle claims of ship owners for damage to shipping by the Alabama, the Florida, the Shenandoah and other vessels in the service of the confederate government. The southern cause had some sympathy in England, and when these vessels of war were fitted out in England they were allowed to leave, says Mr. McCarthy, "with apparently the applause of three-fourths of the representative men of England." For this the United States government held England responsible, and the treaty of Washington resulted in a convention that held that a neutral nation should not allow one of two powers at war to fit out vessels in her ports and let them go against the other. This was followed by the German conference which awarded the United States government \$16,000,000 indemnity for the damage done to the property of its citizens by the Alabama, the Florida and the Shenandoah. This caused great dissatisfaction in England, and helped to turn the tide of popularity against Mr. Gladstone's government.

Admission to West Point.  
ATLANTA, Ga., April 10, 1890.—Editors Constitution: What are the requisites before a man is eligible to an appointment to West Point Military Academy, West Point, New York? How can he secure an appointment, and on what conditions is he admitted, and how are southern applicants treated?

A READER OF CONSTITUTION.  
Admission to West Point is to be had through your congressman. He has the power to fill vacancies accredited to your district and he may appoint by any method he sees fit. Usually it is by competitive examination in the ordinary branches of a good English education, including grammar, geography, history and a knowledge of the lower mathematics up to trigonometry. Write to the secretary of the military academy at West Point and he will give you full details.

"Dying Egypt, Dying."  
MR. FLEMING, N. C., April 16.—Editors Constitution: Can you tell me through this column, where I can secure the words of a song, "Dying Egypt, Dying." They begin, "I am Dying, Egypt, Dying." You will find them in a volume of poems by General William H. Lytle, or in almost any good local anthology.

## THE BRAVE TEXAN.

WHO GAVE HIS LIFE IN DEFENSE OF A WOMAN.

The Story Connected With a Lonesome Grave Near Newberry—The Brave Man Digs His Grave.

NEWBERRY, S. C., April 13.—[Special.]—A little mound near the cotton mills in Newberry, S. C., covers the remains of one who has left an honorable monument to the south's chivalry. His name is unknown. Immediately after the close of the war the negro troops belonging to Sherman's army were marched by different routes to Port Royal and Charleston, there to be disbanded. The night of which I speak, a regiment of negro troops were encamped in Newberry, near the railroad depot.

The town had been plundered and her citizens subjected to all the indignities that a drunken negro mob could offer. A government train was then running from a point twenty-five miles north of Newberry, with a white army soldier and refugees as their human cargo. The train was immediately surrounded by a drunken, howling crowd of negro soldiers. On board the train were two ladies. The negroes warned through the cars like a set



## THE GEORGIA DOCTORS

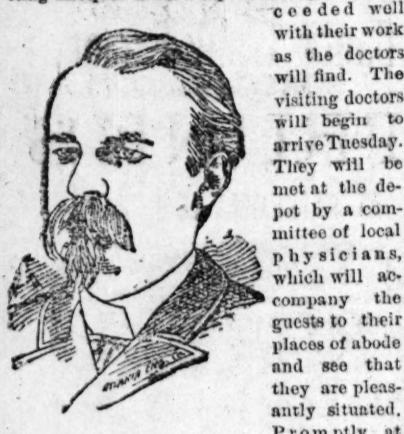
WILL MEET IN BRUNSWICK NEXT WEDNESDAY.

All Preparations Made on the Part of Brunswick to Royalty Treat Them—Clam Bakes, Excursions, Etc.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., April 13.—[Special.]—Next Wednesday the Georgia Medical Association will meet in annual session at Brunswick. Over 100 doctors, from all portions of the state, will assemble here then, and it is proposed to give them such a reception as they have never been accorded before in the history of the association.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

For weeks past the local committees have been earnestly at work arranging the many details necessary to a proper reception of the visiting disciples of Asclepius. They have succeeded well with their work as the doctors will find. The visiting doctors will begin to arrive Tuesday. They will be met at the depot by a committee of local physicians, which will accompany the guests to their places of abode and see that they are pleasantly situated. Promptly at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning the convention will be called to order by the retiring president, Dr. J. S. Todd, of Atlanta.



DR. J. S. TODD.

THE FIRST SESSION.

This session will be devoted to an address of welcome by Mr. J. W. Bennett, of Brunswick; response by Dr. S. W. Mulligan, of Washington; the address of the president, the reports of committees, the reception of applications for membership and reports of the secretary and treasurer of the association.

Wednesday afternoon will be given up to enjoyment. For the occasion the local committee has arranged an excursion around the harbor, spiced with a clam bake and oyster roast. The members of the association and invited guests will make up the party for the excursion. The steamer Pope Catlin will take the party out, leaving her docks promptly at 2 o'clock. The programme is to make the trip around the harbor, first drawing up at ocean pier, St. Simons, where the visitors will be initiated into the mysteries of clam baking and oyster roasting. Elegant refreshment will be served aboard the boat and this occasion will no doubt be a highly enjoyable one. The party will return here about 9 o'clock at night, when the physicians will entertain themselves as best they see fit.

BUSINESS RESUMED.

Thursday morning at 9 o'clock the association will be called to order, and after transaction of routine business, papers will be read by Dr. S. C. Benedict, of Athens, and H. M. Chatton, of Macon. The morning's session will close after the address by Dr. W. F. Westmoreland, Jr., of Atlanta. In the afternoon papers will be read by Dr. K. P. Moore, of Macon; C. H. Noble, of Atlanta, and J. M. Hull, of Augusta, Ga.

Thursday night a grand banquet will be tendered the association by the local committee. This banquet will be served at the Oglethorpe. The menu prepared by Manager Kings is an excellent one, and the feast will be one of the grandest ever spread in Georgia. During the evening McDuffie's orchestra, assisted by the Oglethorpe orchestra, will furnish music. Following has been selected as toasts for the occasion:

"The Georgia Medical Association," "Our Invited Guests," "Georgia's Citizens Society," "Brunswick's Women," "The Bench and Bar," "Georgia," "The Press," "The United States," "The Medical Profession." Distinguished speakers among the medical and other professions have been invited to respond to the different toasts. So far four of those invited have signified their intention of accepting. The local committee expects more replies today, and it is probable that a full list of those who are to respond to toasts will be completed by tomorrow night. So far those who will respond are as follows:

Dr. J. S. Todd, of Atlanta, "Our Invited Guests," A. L. Groover, "Woman," Mr. A. L. Branham, "The Press."

THE CLOSING DAY.

Friday will be devoted to the regular order of business and the reading of papers by Dr. H. J. Williams, of Macon; Dr. R. O. Cotter, of Macon; Dr. A. C. Davidson, of Sharn; Dr. R. O. Ingram, of Montezuma; and Dr. J. A. Butts, of Brunswick.

Friday afternoon the association will adjourn.

Saturday there will probably be an excursion over the Cumberland route to Cumberland.

During their stay here the visiting physicians will have the liberty of the city, and nothing will be undone that will add to their pleasure.

A BIG SCHEME.

What Does the Canal Company Intend to Do With Its Property?

MACON, Ga., April 13.—[Special.]—Some years ago a canal company was formed in Macon and purchased about six hundred acres of land along the Ocmulgee river, between Vineville and the river. It was the intention of the company to construct a canal to Macon, something like the Augusta canal, and create a large number of other industrial plants. The property also possessed many beautiful sites for residences. The canal scheme was entirely practicable and may yet materialize, though it is possible that the canal may not be built. Mr. J. C. McBurney, of Atlanta, is one of the largest stockholders in the concern. It is a singular thing that he is the only living one of the original stockholders and the balance of the interests are held and represented by estates.

On Friday night the owners held an important meeting in Macon. Mr. McBurney was present. It is not known definitely what was done. It is understood, however, that they have agreed to a large offer for the property. They have had a map made of the property. The land is divided into choice serpentine walks and building sites, with many fine fountains, and rows of trees of different kinds. This would indicate that the property is to be put on the market and sold for residence lots, and a beautiful suburban home made of the desirable place. The land lies beautifully. Much of it is elevated and overlooks the city beyond and the far extending country. It is consequently situated to Macon. It is consequently expected that there is a great scheme on foot.

Among the owners of the property is J. C. McBurney and the estates of William B. Johnston, Asher Ayers, S. I. Gustin, L. N. Whittle, and two or three others. Developments will be awaited with interest.

FUNERAL OF MRS. O'HARA.

MACON, Ga., April 13.—[Special.]—The funeral services of Mrs. O'Hara, the mother of Alderman Mike O'Hara, were held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the Catholic church. There was a large attendance of relatives and many friends of the dearly beloved deceased, who was a most estimable and Christian lady. The pall-bearers were: Dr. John Ingalls, Hugh McKewey, Andrew Go-

man, Edward Long, M. Redmond and John Winn. The death of Mrs. O'Hara is deeply mourned.

A VALUABLE PRESENT.

The Engine Men of the E. T. & G. Remember the Master Mechanic.

MACON, Ga., April 13.—[Special.]—Yesterday morning E. E. Mower, T. A. Wood, E. B. Deavors and A. L. Laird, of Atlanta, engine men of the Georgia division of the East Tennessee railway, came to Macon on a pleasure trip. In the name of the engine men of the Georgia division, they presented a large and magnificent alligator skin bound trunk to Mr. C. F. Thomas, late master mechanic of the East Tennessee railway at Atlanta, but who resigned this position a short time since to accept a similar one at Macon with the Central railway. The trunk is an elegant gift. The trunk is one of the hand-somest ever seen in the south. It won the blue ribbon at the Piedmont exposition.

On a portfolio in the top of the trunk of the trunk was the following inscription in gilt letters: "Presented to C. F. Thomas, M. E., by his friends, the engine men of the Georgia division, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway, April, 1890."

He was also presented with an elegant silk umbrella, with massive silver head. On the head was engraved an inscription similar to that on the trunk. Master Mechanic Thomas very highly appreciates the remembrance of his late associates. Recently the foremen of the different departments of the shops of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway, at Atlanta, came to Macon and presented Mr. Thomas with a beautiful diamond pin. Mr. Thomas is a very popular man, for he has frequently been the recipient of presents by his fellow workmen on the different roads with which he has been connected.

Arrested for Theft.

MACON, Ga., April 13.—[Special.]—There will be a great surprise in Macon when it is known that Wesley Travis, the colored drayman of P. Price & Macon, was arrested last night by Officers Cherry and Long for robbery of the store of his employers, for he was considered one of the most trustworthy and valuable negroes in Macon. He has been in the store for many years. He was detected after midnight bringing boxes of tobacco, cigars, etc., out of the rear door of the store on Cherry street. It is not known how long he has been in the store. Travis was known as the "singing drayman," from the fact he was always singing in high tenor when driving his dray on the streets. He is now at the barracks.

Gossip of the Day.

MACON, Ga., April 13.—[Special.]—Letters of administration have been granted to Mr. M. P. Anderson on the estate of Mr. Theodore Parker.

The regular weekly inspection of the Macon police was made today. As usual they show a splendid inspection and presented a handsome appearance.

The weather was beautiful today, and all the churches had large congregations. Revival services commenced today at the Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. P. E. Smith, their well known evangelist, and other preachers, will take part. Mr. Smith was for quite awhile a co-worker with Rev. Dr. Munhall in the Young Men's Christian association movement. Great good is expected to flow from this revival service. The meetings will continue through the week.

The evangelist, F. L. Adams, is conducting successful services at the Christian church. Large congregations attend every meeting. Tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock the board of trade will hold a meeting to perfect arrangements for the reception of the Pan-American delegates, who will visit Macon on April 25th.

The large lumber mill of Litch & Stubbs, at Goldville, on the East Tennessee road, burned down yesterday, causing a loss of about fifteen thousand dollars.

Owing to the sickness of Mr. Jim H. Blount, Jr., attorney for Rogers and Hart, the alleged safe blowers, their trial did not occur last week at Irwinton, and on yesterday they were brought back to the Macon jail for safe keeping.

The Georgia Saw Mill association will hold an important meeting at the hotel in Macon on Thursday, April 22d. The meeting is called by President D. C. Bacon.

The Macon presbytery meets at Fort Gaines on April 16th. The general assembly of the Presbyterian church meets at Asheville, N. C., May 15th.

Yesterday Judge A. L. Miller came up from Perry and met the Macon bar and set cases for the next ten days of the spring term. The Houston superior court will remain in session this week. Judge Gober, of the Blue Ridge circuit, presides in the cases in which Judge Miller is disqualified.

Rev. John O. Shawhan, S. J., of New Orleans, and Father Provincial, of the Society of Jesus, for the southern states, preached at the Methodist church today and drew a well lighted audience. Father Shawhan is one of the most eloquent and able preachers in the Catholic church. He has been a guest for several days at the home of the Rev. Mr. George Watley, superintendent of construction of the Mexican National railway, which his father-in-law, Captain W. G. Raul, is president. After the completion of the Mexican National railway, Mr. Watley was made superintendent of an important division of the Louisville and Nashville in Kentucky, with headquarters at Lexington. He is a successful young engineer.

Mrs. Ed Home is visiting her parents in Augusta.

Sister Margaret, of the Appleton Church home, is quite sick. Lately she has been greatly taxed by long and constant nursing of several of the children of the home, who were sick with the measles.

Mr. W. E. Dunwoody, Jr., and Miss Atwood, will leave in a few days for Darin.

DROWNED IN THE FLINT.

A Nine-Year-Old Boy Meets His Death While Playing Too Near the Water.

ALBANY, Ga., April 13.—[Special.]—This afternoon three little boys were playing on one of the three government dredging barges lying anchored on the east bank of the Flint river, nearly opposite the city. In attempting to enter a boat chained at the stern, one of the boys, Harry, the nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Parkas, lost his footing and fell into the river. The strong under-tow immediately swallowed him up, carrying him under the barge. His two little companions peered with horror-stricken eyes into the murky waters beneath looking in vain for their little playmate, and then with cries and lamentations spread the terrible news. Thousands gathered at the scene of the tragedy. Grappling hooks and poles were procured, and efforts made to recover the body, while the bereaved parents, pacing the banks and wringing their hands in agony of grief, watched the efforts being made. After over an hour's work the body was found directly under the barge and secured by Mr. S. P. Price.

The Y. M. C. A. Meeting.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 13.—[Special.]—After the regular church services there was a union farewell service at St. John's church of the state convention of the Young Men's Christian association. The convention has been a very successful one, and officers and delegates spoke in cordial terms of their reception and entertainment in Augusta. Five thousand dollars was raised by the convention for the state Young Men's Christian association work. The twelfth annual convention was declared formally adjourned at 10:20 o'clock by the president. The next convention will meet at Rome.

School Commissioner Brown says there are 203 children of school age within the corporate limits of Dalton, Ga., and yet there is not a suitable building in the place for suitable schools.

Yaldosta is now working for a cotton compress.

## GEORGIA TEACHERS.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE ANNUAL SESSION AT COLUMBUS.

A Discussion of the Subjects in Which It Is Claimed that the Public Schools Are Different.

LA GRANGE, Ga., April 13.—[Special.]—The next annual meeting of the association will be held at Columbus April 29 and May 2. The following is the proposed programme:

Tuesday, April 23, 8 p. m.—Addresses of welcome and response. "History and Analysis of La Grange," Charles Lane, Atlanta.

Wednesday, 9 a. m.—"Education," Rev. W. A. Carter, Columbus; "Current Criticism of the Public School System, and What Answer," "The Schools Fail to Give a Reasonable Mastery of the Subject Studied," W. F. Stanton, Atlanta; "They Fail to Cultivate Religious Sentiment or to Teach Morality," L. H. Ford, Newnan; "They Fail to Give Proper Preparation for Active Life," W. H. Baker, Savannah. 9 p. m.—Banquet complimentary to the association.

Thursday, 9 a. m.—"Relation of Colleges and Academies in Georgia to the Public Schools," Rev. G. A. Nunnally, Macon; "Relation of Our People to the Public Schools in Georgia," Hon. W. J. Norcross, Atlanta; "National Aid to Education," (Blair Bill), Hon. F. H. Richardson, Macon; Hon. Seaborn Wright, Rome. 8 p. m.—"The duty of the hour," Hon. E. E. White, Cincinnati, O.

Friday, 9 a. m.—"Study of Ethics Viewed as a Part of a Liberal Education," Chancellor W. E. Beegs, Athens; Address by Superintendent N. C. Dougherty, Peoria, Ill. "What Can Be Done to Recreate Education and Labor?" Dr. J. S. Hopkins, Savannah, discussion led by Benjamin Neely, Rome. Thursday, 3 p. m.—"Field for Normal Work in Georgia," Dr. M. Campbell, Savannah, discussion led by E. B. Smith, La Grange. "Teachers' Library," Chas. Lane, Atlanta, discussion led by S. C. Caldwell, Rome. Friday, 3 p. m.—Experience meeting, conducted by R. W. Smith, La Grange.

Collegiate, Wednesday, 3 p. m.—"Relation Between the High School and the College," discussion led by A. W. VanHose, Gainesville. Thursday, 3 p. m.—"Should Markings of Daily Recitations in Colleges be Abolished?" O. D. Smith, Auburn, Ala.; "Commencement Exercises; their Use and Abuse," Chas. Lane, Atlanta. Friday, 3 p. m.—General discussion—"Latin Pronunciation."

Superintendent, Wednesday, 3 p. m.—"Uniform Grading in Public Schools" discussion led by W. J. McKemie, West Point. Thursday, 3 p. m.—"Statistics for Public School Reports," discussion led by W. H. Baker, Savannah.

Grammar and high school, Wednesday, 3 p. m.—"Methods in English Grammar," J. C. Harris, Marietta, discussion led by John Neely, Augusta; "Composition in High Schools," E. C. Merry, Madison, discussion led by J. W. Beck, Milner. Thursday, 3 p. m.—"School Management," W. F. Stanton, Atlanta, discussion led by J. W. Frederick, Marshallville; "Methods in Arithmetic," C. B. Chapman, Macon, discussion led by A. J. O'Hara, Savannah. Friday, 3 p. m.—"Importance of Latin as a High School Study," R. Johnson, Cedarhurst, discussion led by E. C. Ravencraft, Eatonton.

Kindergarten and Primary, Wednesday, 3 p. m.—"Benefits of the Kindergarten," Miss A. M. Palmer, Atlanta, discussion led by E. C. Branson, Athens.

Those expecting to attend the meeting, or intending to contribute to the exhibit, should notify the secretary at once. Programmes etc., may be had by addressing Euler B. Smith, La Grange, Ga., Secretary Georgia Teachers' Association.

AN ENCOURAGING REPORT.

To the Stockholders of the Farmers' Co-operative Company of Spalding.

GRIFIN, Ga., April 13.—[Special.]—The stockholders of the Farmers' Co-operative company held their second annual meeting at the company's office yesterday. President W. E. H. Seary submitted his report, which was gratifying to the stockholders, in that it was shown a handsome gain stood to the credit of the company.

The company proposes now to erect a fifteen thousand dollar acid chamber to manufacture their own phosphate. Other important improvements will be added, prominent among which will be a new and commodious gunnery and fertilizer factory building. The old one will be used as a cotton seed storage room.

Colonel Seary, president, with Mr. J. H. Walker, manager, and Mr. E. H. Johnson, bookkeeper, make a team that will watch the interest of their constituency, and make them all the money possible to be gotten out of their investment.

Preaching to the Soldiers.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 13.—[Special.]—To-night Rev. C. G. Williams, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal church, today held a service for the colored soldiers, and Rev. C. H. Blackwell, pastor of the First Christian church, and chaplain of the Clarke Light Infantry, each delivered the annual sermon to his company. The companies attended the churches in full uniform.

THE BEAUTIFUL QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE.

94 MILES SHORTER ROUTE TO JACKSONVILLE.

THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT LINE TO Harrodsburg, Shelbyville, Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, and other points.

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## MEDICAL.

FOR THE BLOOD.

The Best Preventive.

According to mythology, the goddess of the sun, with a wisdom above that of mortals, never drove her swans through slow and stagnant waters without a bottle of S. S. S. as a preventive for malaria. In this age of enlightenment ought not we, with equal forethought make S. S. S. our daily drink when we go into malarial districts.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb'y 19th, 1890.—About two years ago a sore came in my leg. I called in a physician who could arrest it only for a few days, when it would appear again as bad as ever. Finally it became permanent, and despite the constant attention of several physicians it continued to grow worse, and the discharge from the ulcer being exceedingly offensive. This was my condition when I commenced to take S. S. S. about a month ago; but I am now happy to say that, after taking four large bottles of this wonderful medicine, my nose is entirely well, and my general health better than it has been in ten years.

LUCINDA RUSH.

SARAH POWELL, 89 Russell street, Hyde Road, West Corton, Manchester, England, writes:—For years I suffered from a cancer on my tongue, near the root, which came near putting me in the grave. The best doctors in Manchester failed to cure me. I wrote to America for a few bottles of S. S. S., and it cured me permanently.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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FURNITURE.

PEYTON H. SNOOK

Monday Morning Attractions.

Over 100 complete Diningroom Suits in English Oak and 16th Century. 200 Parlor Suits, very cheap, in Tapestry, Wilton and Plush, Oak, Walnut and Mahogany. 300 Chamber Suits complete. A good, substantial solid Oak Suit for \$20; solid Oak Chivalry Suits only \$35. 500 Folding Stools and Chairs. 300 fancy Oak Tables. 50 Folding Lounges, Hat Racks, Book Cases, Bessels and many cabinet articles in endless number. 500 Spring Beds and Mattresses. 100 Hotel Suits, only \$14. 200 cheap Rockers.

Remember Monday morning.

P. H. SNOOK.

PASSENGER SCHEDULE

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILROAD.

SUWANEE RIVER ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

Taking Effect March 30, 1890. Standard Time. 90th Meridian.

GOING SOUTH.

At Atlanta, C. R. R. of Ga. No. 1. No. 3. No. 11.

At Jacksonville, C. R. R. of Ga. No. 2. No. 4. No. 10.

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## RAILROADS.

TIME CARD, TAKING EFFECT FEBRUARY 9, 1890.

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